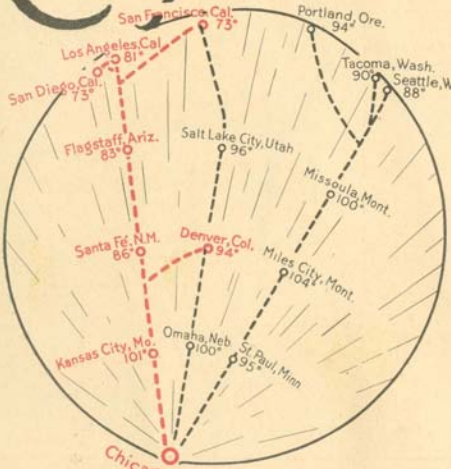
Cool Santa Fe Summer Way to California



NOTE - FIGURES ON FAN SHOW HIGHEST TEMPERATURES FOR JULY, 1914

Reasons Why the Santa Fe is the Most Comfortable Summer Route to *California*

1st—Out West, the sensible temperature is less than the thermometer indicates

In the semi-arid Rocky Mountain region the midsummer temperature does sometimes reach a higher figure than back East; but you don't feel the heat so much, because it is a dry heat, without the debilitating effects common to a moist climate.

The air is pure and thin. It has a tonic quality. Railroad travel in such an atmosphere is not only tolerable, but pleasant. When sunstrokes are reported in eastern cities, they are practically unknown in the far West, even out in the desert.

In a dry climate the sensible temperature is very much less than what the thermometer registers. In his "Climatology of the United States," Blodgett says:

"The temperature of evaporation, or that marked by the wet bulb thermometer, is a striking instrumental proof, the difference between this and the temperature of the air often remaining at 20° through many days, or even months, at midday, and the difference sometimes reaching 25° or 30°. At all seasons this difference has a greater measure than is found in the eastern States, and it is remarked by all who traverse the country. Sensible perspiration is rarely experienced in even the warm climate of southern New Mexico under the most active physical exertion, and the languor and oppressiveness attending a heat of 90° to 95° in the eastern States is never felt at such temperatures."

2d—The desert is not as bad as it is painted

The desert stretches from north to south across our country all the way from British Columbia to Mexico. Every railway that enters California crosses it. Its bad reputation is undeserved. To be sure, there is little water, sparse vegetation and an excess of heat, but even those things do not necessarily spell discomfort.

As a beauty spot, the desert has many charms of form and color.

There is a rapid dissipation of heat in the thin, pure atmosphere after nightfall. The nights are always cool.

Oil-sprinkled tracks have removed the alkali dust and oil-burning engines keep cinders out of the cars. By any route crossing this desert, the summer traveler experiences more comfort than east of the Mississippi River on the same journey.

3d—Cooler West than East in summer

The summer climate of northern New Mexico and Arizona is ideal.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has weather stations all over the country where minutely detailed records of temperature are kept. These records are open to the public. Read what Uncle Sam says.

Midsummer Temperatures on the Santa Fe

The following statistics are compiled from published official reports for 1914. They are produced here because their authority cannot be questioned. Bear in mind all the while that the "sensible" temperature is much less than the thermometer shows.

The comparison could be made more emphatically favorable for New Mexico and Arizona were the records printed in full:

	Altitude of Observation	July		August		Maximum for Year
		Maximum	Mean	Maximum	Mean	
Colorado						
Colo. Springs	6098ft.	86°	65.9°	89°	65.6°	89°
Denver	5272	94	72.2	96	71.0	96
Pueblo	4734	93	73.2	98	72.6	98
Trinidad	5994	91	69.6	90	68.8	91
Arizona						
Flagstaff	6907	83	62.7	85	63.1	85
Prescott	5320	93	70.4	93	70.6	93
Williams	6750	91	67.3	95	68.6	95
Grand Canyon	6866	86	64.6	90	66.9	90
N. Mexico						
Ft. Union	6835	88	64.6	85	63.0	89
Las Vegas	6385	87	66.4	88	66.7	91
Raton	6622	88	66.4	89	66.2	92
Santa Fe	7013	86	67.0	86	66.8	87
California						
San Diego	87	73	65.8	78	66.2	79
Los Angeles	293	81	66.8	88	68.2	88
SanFrancisco	207	73	57.0	83	58.2	92
Santa Barbara	130	78	62.6	80	62.9	84

Other Maximum Midsummer Temperatures

	Altitude	Temp.
Idaho		
Boise	2379 ft.	98°
Lewiston	757 ft.	106
Minnesota		
Minneapolis	918 ft.	96
St. Paul	940 ft.	95
Nevada		
Battle Mountain	4513 ft.	101
Reno	4532 ft.	94
Winnemucca	4344 ft.	96
Oregon		
Huntington	2165 ft.	104
Medford	1425 ft.	105
Portland	57 ft.	94
Salem	120 ft.	96
Utah		
Green River	4080 ft.	101
Lemay	4221 ft.	110
Salt Lake City	4360 ft.	96

* * * *

Illinois		**Kentucky**	
Bloomington	104°	Frankfort	103°
Chicago	99	Lexington	100
Ottawa	103	Louisville	102
Peoria	102		
Indiana		**Maryland**	
Indianapolis	100	Annapolis	99
Lafayette	101	Baltimore	99
Terre Haute	101	Wash., D. C.	98

Massachusetts		**Ohio**	
Boston	90°	Cincinnati	103°
Concord	88	Cleveland	94
Lawrence	89	Columbus	100
Worcester	89	Dayton	104
Westboro	91	Toledo	97
Michigan		**Pennsylvania**	
Detroit	93	Altoona	90
Grand Rapids	95	Harrisburg	94
Lansing	95	Lancaster	95
Saginaw	95	Philadelphia	96
St. Joseph	94	Pittsburgh	94
New Hampshire		Scranton	89
Concord	89	**Wisconsin**	
Nashua	91	Eau Claire	94
Plymouth	90	Madison	92
New Jersey		Milwaukee	93
Asbury Park	94	Prairie du Chien	97
Atlantic City	88	**Vermont**	
Jersey City	95	Burlington	88
Paterson	92	St. Johnsbury	90
New York		Woodstock	89
Albany	99		
Elmira	90		
Ithaca	91		
New York City	90		
Rochester	90		

4th—The lowest altitudes are avoided

The Santa Fe's California line avoids the lower altitude (and consequently much warmer summer climate) of **southern** New Mexico and Arizona. The higher you go the cooler it is.

Worth remembering when you take that 1915 Panama Exposition trip

5th—The desert is crossed at its narrowest point

Every railroad to the Pacific crosses a dry stretch. The Santa Fe's crossing of the Mojave is the shortest of all, a distance of only 169 miles from the Colorado River to Barstow. Passengers via the Ogden routes traverse either the Humboldt Desert or the desert regions of southwest Utah and southeast Nevada, including a portion of the Mojave Desert. Those via the El Paso route cross the Yuma Desert.

6th—Like a continuous mountain top from Colorado west

Through the semi-arid region, outside the desert, the Santa Fe runs over a continuous mountain top all the way from eastern Colorado to the western boundary of Arizona. Most of the way you are a mile and more up in the sky. The very lowest level reached in that entire region is in the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico at Albuquerque, where the altitude is 4935 feet, about the same as Denver, and several hundred feet higher than Salt Lake City. Four mountain ranges are crossed above this level. Many adjacent individual peaks rise to a great height. The San Francisco Peaks in Arizona, past whose base the railroad runs, have three separate peaks rising 13,000 feet high. In many places you are at a higher elevation than the summit of Mt. Washington.

7th—Vast forest tracts are traversed

In central Arizona the route lies through the largest pine forest in the United States, which the trains require half a day to cross. Many other portions of the way, especially in New Mexico, are heavily timbered. Park-like forests of huge pine trees at an altitude of between six and seven thousand feet cannot be associated with oppressive heat.

8th—It is cooler on the Santa Fe than farther North

Statistics show that it is cooler in summer along the Santa Fe in northern New Mexico and Arizona than at points in the Rockies hundreds of miles farther north.

The big map inside presents this fact in a graphic way. Referring to same, you will note that:

In July, 1914, when the mean monthly temperature at Flagstaff, Arizona, was 63 deg. Fahr., the U. S. Weather Bureau reported 75 deg. at Salt Lake City, Utah, 72 deg. at Pocatello, Idaho, and 72 deg. at Billings, Montana.

In the same month, the **highest** temperatures recorded were: at Flagstaff, 83 deg. Fahr.; at Salt Lake City, 96 deg.; at Pocatello, 93 deg., and Billings, Montana, 98 deg.

In both these cases the point located on the Santa Fe was the coolest.

The same relative conditions existed in previous years.

The point is—not that the summer heat is excessive, but that it is generally higher in the Rockies north of the Santa Fe's main California line through New Mexico and Arizona. By almost any route across the Rockies the summer climate is pleasanter than in the humid East. But just bear in mind that when traveling on the Santa Fe in that region, and at that time of the year, cooler weather may be expected than farther north. **At least it will be no warmer.**

9th—Practically no dust en route

Within the past few years hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in perfecting the Santa Fe roadbed and track. The main-line track in Arizona and Californa is oil-sprinkled, so that the journey in that region is practically dustless. In other sections crushed rock, gumbo and coarse gravel ballast, securely packed, have almost wholly done away with dust.

10th—Smokeless engines are used

The fact that in Arizona and California oil-burning engines are exclusively used also has minimized the trouble arising from smoke.

11th—Patent ventilators and electric fans keep the cars cool

All of the sleepers and chair cars on our through California trains are equipped with the Garland ventilator—a new and successful device for keeping the air inside a car cool and sweet. Electric fans have been installed on some of the trains and the axle electric light is generally used. These comforts will be appreciated by long-distance travelers.

Santa Fe Train Service

Our train service has many exclusive advantages. The Santa Fe is the only railway under one management all the way from Chicago to California. Therefore you are more likely to get through on time.

It is the shortest route Chicago to California, the distance from Chicago to Los Angeles, via Albuquerque, being only 2263 miles. Via the shortest route through Ogden the distance from Chicago is 2310 miles and through El Paso 2280 miles.

Four daily Santa Fe trains to California (including the California Limited) and a fifth—the Santa Fe de-Luxe—weekly in winter.

The daily California Limited, Tourist Flyer, and Missionary make the run from Chicago to Los Angeles in less than three days. The California Limited and Santa Fe de-Luxe are exclusively for first-class travel.

W. J. BLACK
Passenger Traffic Manager, A. T. & S. F. Ry.
CHICAGO

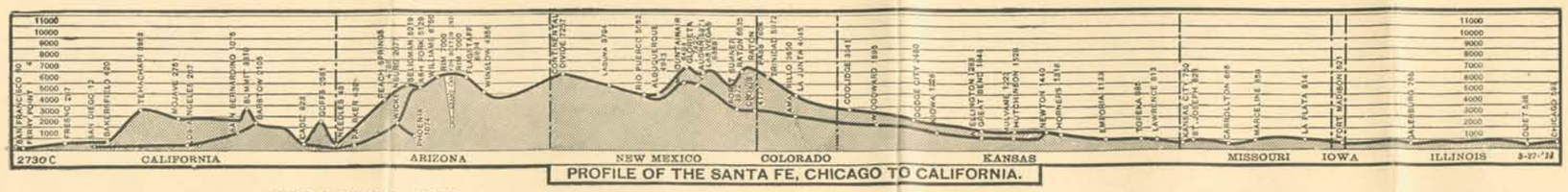
The Santa Fe is the COOL way to California

in SUMMER. Official Diagram below tells the story of "Altitude" vs. "Latitude." The higher up you go, during the warm months, the cooler it is; that's the reason why.

From U.S. Weather Bureau official reports.

Seattle, Wash. 19 ft. 88° 49° 64°
Spokane, Wash. 1891 ft 99° 48° 73°
Shelby, Mont. 3176 ft 99° 39° 70°
Missoula, Mont. 3225 ft. 100° 35° 68°
Towner, N.Dak. 1482 ft 100° 45° 73°
Miles City, Mont. 2371 ft. 104° 50° 78°
Tacoma, Wash. 110 ft. 90° 48° 64°
Billings, Mont. 3115 ft. 98° 42° 72°
Boise, Idaho 2739 ft. 98° 43° 75°
Jamestown, N.Dak. 1390 ft. 100° 40° 73°
St. Paul, Minn. 940 ft. 95° 53° 75°
Pocatello, Idaho 4483 ft. 93° 47° 72°
Huron, S.Dak. 1306 ft. 101° 52° 76°
Portland, Ore. 57 ft. 94° 50° 69°
Green River, Wy. 6083 ft. 93° 42° 67°
Dubuque, Ia. 639 ft. 97° 57° 76°
Cheyenne, Wy. 6088 ft. 86° 43° 67°
Winnemucca, Nev. 4344 ft. 96° 46° 72°
Omaha, Neb. 1103 ft. 100° 60° 79°
Des Moines, Ia. 861 ft. 101° 56° 79°
Salt Lake City, Utah 4360 ft. 96° 56° 75°
Kearney, Neb. 2146 ft. 104° 51° 78°
Chicago, Ill. 824 ft. 99° 59° 75°
Green River, Utah 4080 ft. 101° 53° 78°
Denver, Col. 5272 ft. 94° 50° 72°
Hays, Kas. 2000 ft. 106° 56° 79°
Grand J'c'n, Col. 4602 ft. 95° 57° 75°
Colorado Sprgs. 6098 ft. 86° 44° 66°
Ft. Madison, Ia. 521 ft 100° 60° 78°
San Francisco, Cal. 207 ft. 73° 49° 57°
Reno, Nev. 4532 ft. 94° 48° 73°
Kansas City, Mo. 963 ft. 101° 62° 80°
St. Louis, Mo. 567 ft. 102° 65° 83°
Dodge City, Kas. 2513 ft. 102° 57° 79°
Wichita, Kas. 1377 ft. 103° 62° 83°
Caliente, Nev. 4407 ft. 102° 44° 74°
Raton, N.M. 6660 ft. 88° 49° 66°
Stockton, Cal. 23 ft. 98° 52° 72°
Las Vegas, Nev. 2033 ft. 107° 65° 84°
Las Vegas, N.M. 6385 ft. 87° 51° 66°
Santa Fé, N.M. 7013 ft. 86° 53° 67°
Grand Canyon, Ariz. 6866 ft. 86° 43° 64°
Amarillo, Tex. 3676 ft. 97° 60° 78°
Needles, Cal. 477 ft. 107° 72° 91°
Ft. Smith, Ark. 457 ft. 105° 65° 84°
Seligman, Ariz. 5219 ft. 94° 50° 71°
Flagstaff, Ariz. 6907 ft. 83° 41° 63°
Bluewater, N.M. 6732 ft. 89° 43° 65°
Mountainair, N.M. 6399 ft. 89° 51° 67°
Los Angeles, Cal. 293 ft 81° 56° 67°
Ft. Worth, Tex. 670 ft. 106° 69° 87°
Silver City, N.M. 5937 ft. 88° 54° 68°
San Diego, Cal. 87 ft. 73° 60° 66°
Tucson, Ariz. 2526 ft. 104° 64° 84°
Yuma, Ariz. 141 ft. 112° 70° 92°
Alamogordo, N.M. 4320 ft. 97° 61° 76°
Austin, Tex. 593 ft. 105° 71° 87°
Bisbee, Ariz. 5350 ft. 91° 57° 72°
Eagle Pass, Tex. 800 ft. 107° 70° 90°
El Paso, Tex. 3762 ft. 95° 64° 78°
Galveston, Tex. 69 ft. 94° 74° 83°

Santa Fe



PROFILE OF THE SANTA FE, CHICAGO TO CALIFORNIA.

SHATTOCK & McKAY CO. CHICAGO

Diagram of Comparative Summer Temperatures, July, 1914

The altitude of each station is given in feet. On the line below are three temperature readings for the month of July, 1914. The first figure gives the highest temperature for that month. The second figure gives the lowest temperature, and the third the mean. For example: the altitude of Santa Fé, New Mexico, is 7013 feet; the highest July, 1914, temperature 86 degrees Fahr.; the lowest, 53 degrees; and the mean, 67 degrees.